

4:Grajdanzev--139

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans

116, 171, 208, 658, 177.20

Japan

636.20

"Analogous to the war expenditures are the related expenditures on propaganda. In this group we included expenditures on broadcasting, including construction of new stations, on 'social education,' and on the 'spiritual mobilization of the population'. There may be some who wonder whether the expenditures on radio-broadcasting stations may be properly considered as expenditures on propaganda. But while in Japan the users of radio receivers must pay a certain annual fee, in Taiwan broadcasting is free because the government considers it a powerful instrument for 'spiritual mobilization' and for the Japanization of the population."

4:Grajdanzev--165

S-4

(no date)1942

Formosans

116, 208, 563, 658, 871, 177.87

Japan

636.87

"In the sphere of education the island has passed through two periods, one before 1919 and another since that year. Before 1919 the policy of the government with respect to the Chinese of the island was vacillating. It was ready to recognize the existence of the Chinese in the Japanese Empire as a separate entity, and was ready even to help them preserve their Chinese character. A special society was created to investigate Chinese customs and habits and these were to be taken into consideration in court practice. Later, the failure of this policy was recognized and the avowed end became the japanization of the inhabitants of the islands in order to make them loyal subjects of the Empire. The elementary school was to become the chief instrument in this japanization. While before that period the education of the Chinese was completely neglected, since then school expenditures have grown and the number of pupils has increased from year to year. But this does not mean that there is any equality between the Japanese and Chinese as regards education. A literate population is necessary for the japanization of the islanders. Knowledge of the Japanese language is indispensable for workers, policemen, for the paocheng, for clerks, for all who work for their Japanese rulers. It does not mean, that there is any intention of raising the Chinese to an equal position with the Japanese."

4:Grajdanzev--165-166

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans

116, 208, 871, 876

"The school is considered the best instrument for turning the islanders into docile, law-abiding, hardworking servants. As may be seen from the following table the results, before 1930, were hardly impressive:

Number of Chinese on Taiwan who Understand the Japanese Language
(census data)

	1905	1915	1920	1930
Women	469	4,194	11,168	70,750
Men	10,801	50,143	87,897	294,677
Total	<u>11,270</u>	<u>55,337</u>	<u>99,065</u>	<u>365,427</u>

Source: Kokumin nenkan, 1940, p. 665.

[166] If we look at the rate of growth these figures may appear imposing. But actually the results can hardly be considered satisfactory since by 1930, after thirty-five years of Japanese rule over such a small area, only about ten per cent of the population understand the language of the rulers—and the degree of understanding required by the census-takers was small."

4:Grajdanzev--171

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans

116, 208, 641, 625, 177.66

Japan

636.66

"Taiwan was conquered by the Japanese army. The regime which was established there was a military regime, and with few modifications it continues to be a military regime today. The government does not trust the Chinese, spies upon them, and is afraid of any movement which does not emanate from the government-general itself. Suppression of the Chinese culture and forcible japanization of the islanders is considered by the government as the best means of turning the islanders into loyal subjects of the Empire."

4:Grajdanzev--176-177

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans -1-2

116, 175, 208, 563, 668, 177.65

Japan

636.65

"Political Movements (1)

1. The information concerning these movements is taken chiefly from Yanaihara, op. cit., and from Sekai nenkan, 1939.

As was shown in the historical section of this book, the island was not actually acquired by the treaty of Shimonoseki, but was conquered by the Japanese. This conquest took seven years and the Japanese recognize that the island was pacified only about 1902. However, in 1907 the Peipu rebellion broke out, the immediate cause being an attempt on the part of the officials to use the paochia in the subjugation of the savages. In 1912 the Linchi rebellion broke out in connection with the felling of the bamboo forest by Mitsui interests, and in 1915 [177] there was a new rebellion at Hsilaian. All these rebellions were suppressed by the government. These and other spontaneous movements the information concerning which was withheld by the government, are classified by the Japanese as rebellions of the old type, to distinguish them from newer movements guided by persons with modern education and ideas. The first of these movements was led by a Japanese, Taisuke Itagaki, who came to Taiwan in November 1914 and organized Dokakai, the Assimilation Society. The purpose of Itagaki was not a revolutionary one; he wanted to see the Chinese of the island assimilated by the Japanese. He realized however, that this assimilation could not take place unless the Chinese of the island

4:Grajdanzev--176-177 S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans-2

116, 175, 208, 563, 668, 177.65

Japan

636.65

were given equal treatment and equal opportunities in education. But such ideas appeared too dangerous to the government-general and the movement was suppressed in February 1915. Another stimulus to the awakening of political consciousness in the Chinese was given by Lin Hsien-t'ang, a wealthy Chinese who petitioned the government to permit him to open a private middle school in Taichu for the Chinese. The idea was evidently so strange and radical to the Japanese that they consider this application an important stage in the political development of the island. In 1918 the Chinese from Taiwan who studied in Tokyo organized the Domeikai, an organization the primary purpose of which was to effect the abolition of some especially harsh laws in Taiwan. In 1919 this organization started a monthly publication Taiwan Youth, which a few years later was changed into a weekly. At that time the attempt to transfer its publication to Taiwan failed, but the organ became the spearhead of the educational movement and in the 'liberal' years of 1927-30 this publication succeeded in moving to Taiwan and turned into a daily newspaper, the fate of which has already been described."

4:Grajdanzev--187
116, 208, 648, 177.64
636.64

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans
Japan

"Under the auspices of the Taiwan government-general the Zenrin kyokai ('Good Neighbor Association') was established in 1917 and the Hakuai kai ('Philanthropic Association') in 1918. Their capital was supplied by the Government-General and the Bank of Taiwan; they opened schools and hospitals not only in South China, but also in Davao (the Philippines) and North Borneo. After 1918 the Zenrin kyokai started publication of newspapers for Chinese readers in Foochow, Swatow and other places."

15: U. S. Navy--22 [3]
116, 208, 609, 873, 177.20
636.20

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The general population knows little of the outside world. The United Nations have individually and consistently been placed in an unfavorable light by the Japanese press, radio and educational policies. However, the Formosans who have reached the Middle and Higher Schools and those who have studied in Japan Proper, where they have had access to more evidence of American standards of living and national character, uniformly seem to admire the United States and what they understand of its liberal policies. The record of America's administration in the Philippines has made a considerable impression on educated Formosans. A few Formosans have received their higher education in America colleges and universities. For some years now they have been subject to strict surveillance."

15: U.S. Navy--25 [5]
116, 191, 208, 554, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Use of Japanese only is permitted in banks and government offices. Even though a Formosan speaks with a clerk who is also Formosan, the language must be Japanese. If the former is unable to converse, an interpreter is required. To stimulate language learning, insignia bearing the legend 'This household speaks the national language' are placed above the door of Formosan homes. Other signs such as 'Speak only the national language' are seen frequently in buses and public places.

A commandant of the Keelung Base said to the press, 'The basis of Japanization is dissemination of the national language. To do this, I believe we must immediately mobilize the motherhood of Taiwan under the slogan 'Raise our children in Japanese'. Even though one may know the national language, to use Taiwanese at all does not befit a 'soldier of the Imperial Army. '"

40: Kirk --18
116, 208, 177.20

S-2

(no date) 1941

Formosans
Japanese

^aJapanization of the people of Taiwan. The social significance of these attempts on the part of Japan to assimilate the savages will stand out much more clearly if we look upon this process as part of a much larger movement known as ko-min-ka, which means literally 'change to Imperial people.'

This economic, social, political, and religious movement dates from the beginning of the China incident and is of particular importance because the Japanese are planning to apply this same program with variations to the conquered and occupied territories of Asia.

First of all, certain slogans appear again and again in newspapers, in theaters, in public addresses, and in public places, which are intended to take the place of independent thinking on the part of the masses.

'Spiritual Mobilization,' 'The New Order in East Asia,' '100,000,000 People of 1 Mind,' 'The Great Mission of Taiwan,' 'The Resolve of the People of Taiwan,' 'Annihilate the Unsound Doctrines Which Oppose Understanding of the Present Situation' are popular phrases which every Japanese in Formosa hears or sees several times a day."

40: Kirk --19 S-2
116, 185, 208, 461, 656, 17.20

(no date) 1941

Formosans
Japanese

"The common people today are called upon to make so many sacrifices that the government is appealing to their sense of loyalty to the Empire and to their intense national patriotism to keep the masses united and in a mood to endure further privations. The present campaign for 'Spiritual Mobilization' includes (1) encouragement of savings, spending nothing for luxuries and very little for necessities; (2) mobilization of gold; (3) free gifts of labor, money, and materials to help carry on the war; (4) improvement of health and training to increase the stature. Very few persons are exempt from labor services. Road and bridge building, flood prevention, cleaning and caring for shrines and shrine grounds, clearing and cleaning airports, and tree planting are types of labor which any able-bodied person may be called upon to do. When a worker receives notice, to report on a certain day and at a certain time and place, he usually thinks twice before he dares to ignore the summons."

40: Kirk--24 S-2

(no date) 1941

Formosans
Japanese

116, 185, 208, 177.18

"Spiritual mobilization. As an integral part of the Japanization program, the 'Ten Commandments of Taiwan' are given wide publicity.

1. Revere the Emperor. Make your body, as well as soul, that of a Japanese.
2. Revere the Shinto Shrine. Discard superstition.
3. Use the Japanese language. Discard Formosan Chinese.
4. Keep your body clean. Be neat in your dress.
5. Pay attention to hygiene. Stop the habit of eating in public.
6. Build sanitary facilities.
7. Think of the comfort of others; do good to them.
8. Follow the path of an honest man. Let us abolish thieves and liars.
9. Stop gambling. Work hard and earnestly.
10. Be polite and quiet. Stop quarrels and avoid speaking in loud tones."

AD1

Annex "A," Subparagraph 11,
Sociological Background

PUBLIC INFORMATION

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICES

208 There are four principal government information offices on Formosa. The Government Information Bureau, under the Executive Yuan, releases official statements and expresses the views of the government on the topics of the day, for the director of the bureau is the official spokesman of the government. The Fourth Section of the Kuomintang holds regular press conferences and issues statements for the party. The information office of the Ministry of National Defense issues a daily bulletin on military development. The information department of the Taiwan Provincial Government reports on the progress of the work of the various departments of the provincial government.

NEWSPAPERS

204 There are twenty-seven registered newspapers on Formosa and one in the Pescadores. For reasons of economy, the number of newspapers as well as the number of pages of each newspaper are restricted by law. Although any existing newspaper may change its

546 large Chinese colony. The information office of the Mutual Security Mission to China surveyed in 1952 the number of movie projectors in rural areas.¹¹ It was found that 212 primary schools, 23 middle (or secondary) schools, and 64 Farmers' Associations owned movie projectors. Most of these are designed to project 16 mm. silent films. It should be noted that, of those reported, 121 projectors are but rarely or never used.

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546 A majority of the people on Formosa live in rural areas where transportation facilities are poor and accessibility to public information is difficult. In view of the limited circulation of the newspapers and the small number of radio receivers owned by the villagers, greater use could be made of lantern slides and short films as media of public information. The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction made a few documentary and educational films in 1953 and 1954. It reports: "These films, which are shown free to the farmers throughout the island, constitute one of the most effective means of rural publicity and one of the most popular information services of the JCRR."¹²

11. Chinese American Economic Co-operation, Vol. I, No. 7, Taipei, July 1952, pp. 51-52.

12. JCRR General Report IV, Taipei, 1954, p. 196.

~~AD1~~

AD1

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Another useful medium of publicity is the pictorial poster, which may be distributed by mail or by carriers. It is found that the rural people welcome these posters and use them to decorate the interior of their homes. Hence the posters possess more permanent propaganda value than either the newspapers or radio broadcasts.

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The Farmers' Outlook. Since the Restoration, the land reform program has been carried out and farmers are enjoying a greater sense of freedom and individual initiative. However, the farmers are inclined to compare the current situation with conditions under the Japanese with regard to farm receipts, living conditions, political freedom, etc. In the eyes of the farmers, the Nationalist Government's success in its administration of Formosa has depended upon and will continue to depend upon how favorably its accomplishments will compare with those of the Japanese.

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It is reported that a large disparity exists between the prices received for farm products and the prices paid for supplies used on the farm. To illustrate this point, the per chia farm receipts from all sources amounted to NT \$9,700 in 1952,¹⁷ while the per chia expenditures (for production purposes) were NT \$5,400. Thus, the net earnings amount to NT \$4,300 per chia, which constituted the support of 4.7 persons, the latter being the average farm population per cultivated chia.

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When asked in a JCRR survey in 1952

17. New Taiwan Dollars. The prevailing rate of exchange during the year was NT \$15.65 to US \$1.

241 whether current conditions were better than
208 those in 1937, 35 per cent of the 1,176 farmers
answered in the affirmative, while 43 per cent
answered in the negative, with 16 per cent
indicating that conditions were about the same.¹⁸
Among the main reasons given for the affirmative
answers were land reform, more political
freedom, and larger supply of household goods.
Negative answers were attributed to an increase
in farm population and high prices in general
in comparison with the prices of farm products.
However, the general outlook was hopeful
among the farmers surveyed. Many of them
expected to own their houses and land. Nearly
50 per cent of the heads of households stated
that conditions would probably be better
during the next ten years. This optimistic
conviction was apparently based on the
assumption that the land reform program would
be carried out as planned, that peace would
prevail, that prices would become lower, that
more factories would be established, and that
the surplus population could go back to the Main-
land after the latter's liberation from communism.

18. A. F. Raper, Rural Taiwan -- Problems and Promise, Taipei, ICRR, 1953, p. 282.
The remaining 6 per cent made no answer.

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The Industrial Workers' Outlook. The outlook of industrial workers is determined by the low wages, high prices, and pressure of population on the employment situation. From surveys made by the FOA among coal miners (120 households) at Hsu-ti, dock workers (450 households) in Keelung, salt workers at Putai (132 households), and fishermen (105 households) at Kaohsiung, Suao, and Tainan during 1954, it was learned that a high percentage of workers felt that current conditions were worse than in 1937. The following tabular presentation of the survey results may be examined:

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**CONSENSUS OF OPINION ON CONDITIONS IN
1954 COMPARED TO CONDITIONS IN 1937***
(in per cent)

	Better	Worse	About the same	No Answer	
Coal Miners (120 households) _____	12	29	32	27	100
Dock workers (450 householders) _____	8	32	30	30	100
Salt workers (132 households) _____	11	52	28	5	100
Fishermen (105 households) _____	34	34	29	3	100

* Compiled from Foreign Operations Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China, unpublished pamphlets.

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Reasons such as higher price levels, low real wages, and unemployment were given by those who thought that the situation had deteriorated. For the "better" answers, more freedom and more United States aid were mentioned as reasons. 25

When asked whether in their opinion conditions in the next ten years were like to be better or worse, more than three-fourths of the coal miners thought the situation would be about the same, while 14 per cent indicated that it would be worse. To the same question, 26 per cent of the dock workers answered "better" and two per cent, "worse," while 67 per cent gave no answer. Twenty-one per cent of the Putai salt workers said "worse," and 16 per cent "better"; and 62 per cent gave no answer.

25. It may be noted that the workers interviewed may have said "better" with the expectation of receiving increased United States aid. Likewise, they may have said "worse" with the hope that current conditions may be improved. These answers are by no means conclusive. Many of the workers of 1954 were probably very young in 1937, and it is difficult to say whether they would recollect correctly after a lapse of seventeen years, a long war, and the change of government.

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208 • The reason for the "worse" answers were found to be overpopulation, more competition, more unemployment, and low income. More United States aid, possible reconquest of the Mainland, and more employment were given as reasons why conditions might improve.

V. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

467 The Limited Role of Trade Unions.

Although Article 5 of the Labor Union Law (revised) of January 7, 1949, states: "The functions of a labor union are as follows: (A) to conclude, revise, or abolish any agreement or contract on behalf of the members....," the trade unions in Formosa function principally as a medium of political education and undertake limited welfare activities on behalf of their members.

During the Japanese occupation unionization was banned by the Government-General. At that time most of the workers were not sufficiently educated or aggressive enough to form unions. Despite the National Government's attempts to encourage unionization, in view of the existing emergency conditions, trade unions are not permitted to exercise their bargaining power. The government has undertaken to train union officials. At the same time, government promotional and

Annex "A," Subparagraph 2g,
Political Background

PROPAGANDA

PROPAGANDA AGENCIES

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647 The principal propaganda agencies of the Chinese government in Formosa are the Fourth Section of the Kuomintang Central Committee, which is in charge of publicity, operates newspapers in Formosa and abroad, publishes magazines and books, and promotes radio programs; and the political department of the Ministry of National Defense, which makes frequent airborne leaflet raids and broadcasts daily to the China Mainland. In addition, it runs a motion picture studio, stages plays, operates mobile units which urge the people to support the government, publishes periodicals, and distributes reading matter to the armed forces.

PROPAGANDA POLICY AND
ACTIVITIES

Propaganda to the Mainland

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123 Propaganda is directed to the China Mainland by airborne leaflets and radio broadcasts. In 1954 some 375,000 leaflets were dropped every two weeks over Chekiang,

208 Kiangsu, Fukien, and Kwangtung provinces.

723 Leaflets were also dropped on special occasions, such as the New Year Day, Double Ten National Anniversary, the death of Stalin, the liquidation of Beria,¹ and the arrival of prisoners of war in Formosa. Daily radio broadcasts are made by the Voice of Free China, the air force, the army, and the Cheng-i stations. The Voice of Free China, with 750 kilocycles, is able to reach all parts of China, including Manchuria and Sinkiang.²

The propaganda distributed in leaflet form covers a wide range of subjects, including the growing strength of anti-Communist forces, Communist treachery, corruption, extortion, oppression, and massacres, the eventual failure of Russian and Chinese Communists, and so forth. The daily broadcasts contain programs such as, "Everyday Comment," "What to Do," "Whistling," "The Comfortable Home," etc. Experts are engaged to write special features, and distinguished scholars and celebrities are invited to broadcast. The new radio station on Quemoy Island (Kinmen)

1. China Handbook, 1954-55, Taipei, China Publishing Co., 1954, p. 265.

2. Chung-hua Nien-pao [China Annuals], 1954, Taipei, China News Press, Feb. 1955, Vol. II, p. 90.

208 is also making special broadcasts to the
723 Mainland.

The propaganda policy toward the Mainland is to damage the morale of enemy troops and weaken their fighting power as well as to urge the Chinese people not to co-operate with the Communists and to wait for the opportunity to rise against the Communist regime.

Propaganda Directed to the Overseas Chinese

The Kuomintang publishes Chinese newspapers in all parts of the world where there are large communities of Chinese. The Voice of Free China daily broadcasts news items in different local dialects and music programs for the entertainment of the overseas Chinese. Occasionally exhibits depicting Communist atrocities and documentary films showing military maneuvers and industrial progress on Formosa are circulated under the auspices of the Chinese consulates. Special personalities are sent abroad on lecture tours. One such instance was a tour arranged for representatives of the Communist prisoners-of-war who refused to be repatriated to Red China after the Korean armistice.

The purpose of propaganda work among the overseas Chinese is to guard against the growth of pro-Communist sympathies among

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23 them by publicizing the decline in living standards on the Mainland under Communist control, and to rally support for the reconstruction work in progress on Formosa.

Propaganda in Formosa

In Formosa, stage plays and motion pictures are used for purposes of propaganda. To reach the rural population in far-off districts, mobile units have been organized to bring the people musical programs followed by the performance of a play or the projection of documentary films, interspersed with anti-Communist speeches. Maximum use is made of posters. It has been found that pictorial posters are most effective among illiterate people. Wherever one goes in Formosa, one encounters slogans painted in huge characters on the walls, posted on every public building, even printed on the labels of beer bottles: "Wrest Back the Mainland," "Liberate Our Brothers," "Crush Communism," "Resist Russia," and "He who does not denounce traitors is a traitor himself."³

To military personnel, lectures on the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are given

3. The Manchester Guardian Weekly, Vol. 73, No. 13, Sept. 29, 1955, p. 12.

20. Regularly. Periodicals and other anti-Communist pamphlets are distributed free to the armed forces. Among the publications written especially for military personnel are the Soul of the Nation, the Army Reader's Digest, the Light of Victory Pictorial, and Entertainment Monthly, and the Life of National Heroes.

Propaganda activities inside Formosa exhort the people to give full-hearted support to the government in its avowed policy to liberate the Mainland and strengthen the will of the armed forces to fight.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROPAGANDA WORK

On Mainland China, all radio receiving sets must be registered with the police.⁴ There is a strict ban on the reception of programs of foreign origin. As early as 1950 the Communist Liberation Daily urged readers to report those who listened to the Voice of America.⁵ Even the children are encouraged

4. There are about one million receiving sets in Red China. See chapters on propaganda in the regional handbooks on China.

5. Chieh-fang Jih-pao [Liberation Daily], Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1950, p. 1.

208 to denounce their parents for illicit listening.
231 In view of the limited number of radio sets and the vigilant ban on reception, it is doubtful that many people on the Mainland would risk imprisonment by listening to the broadcasts from Formosa. At any rate, the radio receivers are owned by people of means, and broadcasts rarely reach the workers or people in rural districts.

For psychological warfare directed to the Mainland, airborne leaflets appear to be effective, and especially so if they are pictorial, in view of the high rate of illiteracy among the masses. In spite of the Communist threat to punish those who do not destroy or surrender leaflets immediately after such material is found, it stands to reason that many of the people will read the leaflets, if only out of curiosity. Leaflets are dropped in both urban and rural areas.

Political work by Free China among the overseas Chinese seems to be highly successful. The general attitude of the overseas Chinese is best reflected in the varying degrees of enthusiasm with which they observe the anniversaries of the founding of the Chinese Republic and that of the Red regime. Even in localities where the authorities have already recognize the Peking Government, and in spite of the efforts of the Communist diplomatic representatives, the Chinese residents display

208less zeal each year in celebrating the Communist National Day. From radio programs and news columns the overseas Chinese are well informed of the ruthless manner in which their kinsmen in China are treated by the Communists. Anti-Communist associations have been organized in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Peru, the Philippines, Tahiti, Korea, Singapore, and Thailand. Many groups of overseas Chinese have pledged moral and financial support to the Nationalist Government.

On Formosa, largely due to the intensive efforts of government propaganda, the people are wholeheartedly anti-Communist. However, some observers are skeptical about the response of the Formosan Chinese to the cause of the liberation of the Mainland.⁶ Since Formosa not only serves as the rallying point for all overseas Chinese, but also keeps alive the hope for eventual emancipation of 600,000,000 Chinese people now under the

6. "These slogans may have some effect on the youth or on the soldiers from Mainland China, but create very little impression on the adult Formosan, who views them with mild cynicism." The Manchester Guardian Weekly, Sept. 29, 1955, p. 12.

208 Communist yoke, the Nationalist Government feels that it must keep on publicizing the coming liberation of the Mainland, whether or not it has the means to achieve its avowed mission. Because a gigantic military campaign would draw heavily on the resources of Formosa, it is not improbable that a section of the populace might react unfavorably to government propaganda relating to an impending invasion of China. However, in the present state of emergency an opinion adverse to the declared national policy is not tolerated. Consequently there is very little public expression by means of which one can gauge the extent of response if an invasion of the Mainland were to be launched.